

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

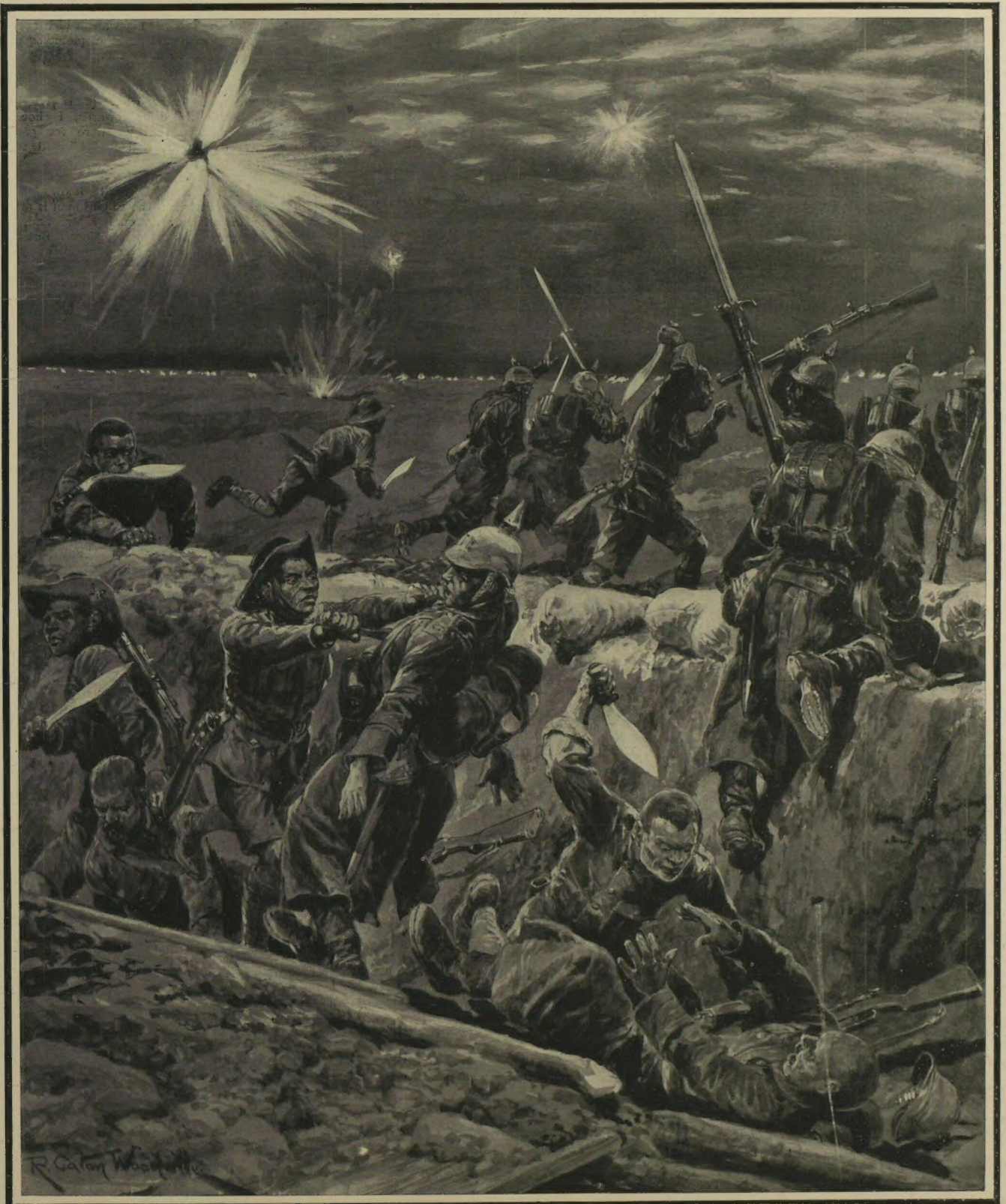
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 3942.—VOL. CXLV.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914.

SIXPENCE.

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## THE GURKHAS SURPRISE THE GERMANS: FIERCE WORK WITH THE KUKRI IN THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES.

In his notes on the sketch from which this drawing was made under the heading, "A Surprise Visit by the Gurkhas to a German Trench," Mr. Frederic Villiers writes: "The Gurkhas attacked one of the enemy's trenches on the left wing, surprised, and utterly routed them with their famous 'Cookers.' After the fight many dragged those whom they had killed back to their lines to show their British

confères how successful they had been." Of his drawing he writes that it shows "a weird night scene—simply the light of bursting shells glinting on the knives of the Gurkhas as they cut at the Germans." The *kukri* (nicknamed "cooker") is the famous and deadly curved native knife of the Gurkhas, which they carry as part of their arms.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, ONE OF OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTISTS.—[COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.]



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "A COUNTRY GIRL," AT DALY'S.

IT was matter for regret that Mr. George Edwardes could not appear in person at Daly's to receive his audience's congratulations last week over the joyous revival of "A Country Girl." But at least they had the satisfaction of knowing that he is home from the Germany of which, in his own words, he has had too much, and progressing satisfactorily to health. Meantime, it will surely hasten his recovery to learn how little this old musical comedy of his discovery has aged, how happily Mr. Lionel Monckton's bright melodies still match Mr. Paul Rubens's rhymes, how admirably the new cast acquires itself. The old company could boast the names of Hayden Coffin, Evie Greene, Rutland Barrington, and Huntley Wright. The newcomers include three "stars" no less popular. Miss Gertie Millar, Mr. W. H. Berry, and Mr. Michaelis, and a tuneful vocalist in Miss Winifred Barnes all contribute their share towards a delightful entertainment, Mr. Michaelis making the most romantic of sailor lovers, Miss Millar acting, dancing, and singing in the title rôle with all her customary winsomeness, and Mr. Berry dealing out broad comedy with a lavish hand.

## "THE NEW SHYLOCK," AT THE LYRIC.

In his comedy of the New York Ghetto Mr. Herman Sheffauer gets round rather than into his subject. He knows, to be sure, the Jewish race; he knows its mode of life and tricks of speech; he knows the particular setting he has chosen for it in his story. And yet the note is conventionality. His "new Shylock" is a Jew, half man of business, half sentimentalist, whose complacency is shaken to its foundations by a revolt of the younger generation. His second wife feels afresh the call of the stage, his daughter has taken to herself a Christian lover, his son has felt the lure of pleasure and helped himself to the money of others, among them his father. All these alarms and excursions die down at length, after giving splendid scope for acting to the representative of the old Jew. Mr. Louis Calvert's Shylock, new style, is a wonderful performance, as nearly Semitic as might be, and full of rugged power and individuality.

## "MILESTONES," AT THE ROYALTY.

If there is one play of our time which seems likely on its merits to rank one day as a classic, it is Messrs. Arnold Bennett and Knoblauch's "Milestones." Its contrasted pictures of early-Victorian, late-Victorian, and twentieth-century manners and domesticity somehow combine in the happiest ensemble. It shows us the recurring conflict of youth with age, of the mature with the coming generation, and yet provides us simultaneously with the most pathetic pageant of life's promise, its compromises and its disillusionment. You can smile at the history of John Rhead and his wife and sister if you are young; you can shake your head sadly but admiringly over its modest moral if you are yourself feeling signs of age. That is to say, it is a play for playgoers of every sort; the thoughtful will enjoy its underlying ideas, the frivolous will like its variety of scenes, the aesthetes will vote for its evocation of the picturesque past. At the Royalty Mr. Dennis Eadie repeats successfully his portrait of John Rhead in three phases; and Miss Mary Jerrold's Rose is as gracious a performance as ever. We miss Miss Haidee Wright's unforgettable creation in the rôle of Gertrude, though Miss Lydia Fontanne does well enough.

## "MISS HOOK OF HOLLAND," AT THE PRINCE OF WALES'S.

With its picturesque Dutch setting and its general air of quaintness, "Miss Hook of Holland" set something of a new fashion in musical comedy, and it is a pleasure to renew acquaintance with Mr. Paul Rubens's amiable little story and unpretentious but tuneful score—the more so as that dainty actress, Miss Phyllis Dare, who is deservedly a favourite with the public, figures as heroine in the revival. Her look of girlish ingenuousness just suits the character; and, with Miss Gracie Leigh back in her old rôle and Mr. Alfred Wellesley assisting, the cast at the Prince of Wales's leaves nothing to be desired.

## "THE SOLDIER'S WEDDING," AT THE LYCEUM.

Apt to the times is the revival of Mr. Walter Melville's picturesque drama, "The Soldier's Wedding," at the Lyceum. Domestic pathos, military heroism, and robust humour are happily illustrated and blended in the popular melodramatist's story; and a cast strong at all points, and including Mr. Henry Lonsdale, Mr. Fred Ingram, Mr. Frank Lister, Miss Jessie Winter, Miss Eva Dare, and Miss Lilian Hallows, recommend its stirring situations and comic relief to the favour of such playgoers as ask for simple and broad effects in the theatre. Our recruiting-officers should find the piece a useful auxiliary to their efforts.

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BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

UNLESS we know everything, we know nothing.

That principle lies behind the institution which is called confession, and the much smaller one called cross-examination. The objection to the optimism—or rather, the hypocrisy—that overlays so much of modern life is that it does injustice to the good as well as the evil. The real objection to whitewashing is that it paints out the most brilliant whites as well as the deepest blacks of the picture. When those great mediaeval pictures were whitewashed in more puritan times, the whitewash must have extinguished the fire of the golden oriel as much as the red tongues of the devils. The real objection to hushing up is that you hush up more than the whisper of temptation or betrayal: you hush up the thunder of refusal or the wail of remorse. There has been many a brave man whose bravest moment was when he owned he was a coward. There has been many an honest man whose most honest utterance was that he was a practised liar. By neglecting these we miss many opportunities of monuments and laurel-wreaths. As men are made, we must often find our way through all their vices if we wish to come to their virtues.

It is as true of nations: and the chief duty of patriots is to curse their own country. At least, people call it a curse on their own country: I should call it a corporate confession of their country's crimes. But having always insisted that pointing out that something rotten in the state of Denmark was the first duty of a patriotic Dane, I am rather relieved to find the proceeding so safe as it is. More important people than I am, from Matthew Arnold to Bernard Shaw, have tried to show the English how they fall short—in moral courage, in a medicinal humility, in a real knowledge of the world. And yet I cannot help feeling a faint relief that Englishmen have not understood it, because foreigners have not understood it either. Yes; after all my protests, I feel feebly glad that I have not succeeded in exposing the real weak spots of England. For, as things stand, the German guns are wasting their ammunition on spots that are not weak at all. After the war, I will tell them some of the things that they might have hit.

Even as it is, it is impossible not to comment on the enormous mistake of the main German accusation. An Englishman who is conscious of the real case against England can hardly refrain from laughing aloud when he sees that his enemies have missed it altogether. Our foes have fixed on the one charge of which even our own black consciences acquit us, from which even our own heavy hearts are free. Whatever else is true about the British, it is certainly not true that they conspired against Germany. If they bring that charge, thank God, they have not discovered the weakness of England. They do not understand how one is an Englishman, nor even how one fails to be an Englishman. Let them call the Englishman a hypocrite, and I shall know what they mean. The phrase is false because it is crude; but it does refer to some bad habits of smugness and self-praise nourished during the long peace, especially a certain lukewarm seriousness which always seems to be ready to flow, like the tap over an otherwise unsatisfactory sink. Let them call the Englishman a coward, and I shall still know what they mean, though I may doubt whether they will mean it long. They refer to the real facts, by which we came to conclude that it was wiser to have a small and good professional army than a more overwhelming and yet more dubious conscript army.

It is the new German complaint that they are "hirelings." It was the old English boast that they were volunteers. It would be easy to frame taunts either way—against the English adventurers who are free to serve for pay, or against the German slaves who would be forced to serve without pay. Still, it would be equally false to describe the professional army as fighting merely for money as to describe the conscript army as fighting merely from fear. There is a certain very human thing called history; and nobody can understand how we feel about our "hirelings" who does not know a

good deal more than the German professors seem to do about the stages of our development: the disputes about a Standing Army; the episode of Cromwell; the glory of the great Whig wars, which accustomed us to acting with allies; the picturesqueness of Waterloo—and many other things.

But though this reference to a hiring army is ridiculous, I know what it is referring to. If these people called us cowards, I should know what they meant: that we were for generations inexperienced in war, and had allowed the mass of our people to become far too peaceful. Or again, let them call the Englishman a huckster and a haggler, and I shall know what they mean. It is not true: the Englishman is among the most sentimental of national types, and is often insanely generous in the wrong place. But it is true that John Bull grew great as a merchant; and that the house that John built is, first and last, a shop. In the best days it was a house as well, in which a self-respecting man could live. In its worst days it is turning into a well-organised, international Trust store, in which no self-respecting man could wish to do anything but die. But in either case, I can see what the accusation is about. If the Prussians were capable of satire, they might make something out of the truths that are behind the charges of humbug, of commercialism, or even of cowardice. But the Prussians cannot laugh at anybody, because they cannot laugh at themselves.

But when I find the German accusing me of being a conspirator, I feel completely happy. All men have something in them of the humbug, the coward, the commercial snob. The only difference between Germans and other men is—that other men know it. But when this charge of anti-Teutonic cunning is brought, I feel as cheerful as I should if I heard that the Germans were trying to occupy Herne Hill by capturing Herne Bay. I feel as festive as if I heard that a German General was looking for Arthur's Seat in the neighbourhood of Tintagel. Here, at last, he has got it entirely wrong. In the matter of Germany the English were many-sided, they were mixed, they were muddled; but they had about as much plot against anything or anybody as the weather in the North Sea.

The ordinary German writer on this matter shows a disposition to address England as Mr. Pott addressed Mr. Winkle, simply saying "Serpent!" One Teutonic bard did actually call England the Sea-Serpent. Another alludes to her more darkly as the reptile that hides in the grey flood. Now if Mr. Pott had simply told Mr. Winkle that he was a sham sportsman, he would have had a better case. But Mr. Winkle was not a serpent, whatever he was; and John Bull is not a conspirator, whatever he is. Our English middle-class had all sorts of muddled and insular ideas; but a plot against Germany was not one of them. Our politicians and plutocrats had all sorts of cryptic and even corrupt schemes; but a plot against Germany was not one of them.

I have read several accounts, from the German Press and platform, with some care. According to some, the Englishman persuaded the Frenchman to invade Belgium, so that Germans might do the same. According to a later account, the Englishman persuaded the Belgian to burn down his principal cities, and thus lure the well-meaning Frenchman into the trap. According to the latest of all, the Englishman persuaded the Russian not to persuade the Austrian to abandon the Austrian campaign against Serbia. I know it sounds confusing; but there it is. All that is clear is that the Englishman is a devil of a fellow, who had his net spread over land and sea for the capture and conquest of the ambitious German.

Now this is not so. Whatever our faults or failings have been, it is simply not so. And if our enemies continue (as I hope they will) to act on the assumption that it is so, they will break their bones again and again, as men do break them upon the brutal rocks of truth.

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# THE GREAT WAR.

By CHARLES LOWE.



OF no war can it ever be expected that it will prove an unbroken series of victories for either side—though perhaps the nearest approach to this was the Franco-German campaign of '70. As it is the best General—according to Napoleon, or it might have been Wellington—who makes the fewest mistakes, so it is the belligerent with the fewest reverses to its debit who comes out atop in the end.

By the common agreement of all our critics—including our antagonists from the other side of the Rhine—the British soldier never shows to better advantage than when he is in a tight corner, or fighting against heavy odds; and they might even have compared him to Wallenstein, of whom their own Schiller has said: "Night must it be e'er Friedland's star can shine." What was the practical difference between the mental mood of our soldiers in their enforced retirement against five-fold odds from Mons to the Marne, and again in their aggressive re-advance from the Marne to the Aisne? None whatever; and it is this habit of heart which will carry our gallant sailors and soldiers on to ultimate victory once again, as it has so often before.

It will take a deal of disaster to depress the spirits of either, least of all our "bull-dogs of the brine" who have already suffered shrewder blows than have fallen to the lot of any of our land-units, however severely some of these may have been handled. The *Hermes*, which was torpedoed in the Straits of Dover, within sight, even, of our chalky cliffs, though happily without much loss of life, was a vexatious addition to the already considerable list of cruisers which have suffered the same fate; but there is probably not a single member of the British Navy, from the highest to the lowest, who does not lightly regard the sinking of a waterplane-carrying old crock of a cruiser in comparison with the loss to our sea-service of Prince Louis of Battenberg, than whom this service had no more devoted, capable, and accomplished a commander; and Lord Selborne voiced the feelings, not only of the entire Navy, but also of all generous, just, and right-thinking men when he expressed his conviction that the Prince was as little capable as Lord Roberts himself of treachery to the country of his adoption. The moral of it all is that harsh and utterly unfounded insinuations may sometimes prove just as fatal to public characters as German submarines to our cruisers. Yet one would have thought that being a man whose brother, Prince Henry, and nephew, Prince Maurice, had sealed their devotion to their adopted country with their lives would have rendered Prince Louis himself secure from any such attack, though his supersession as First Sea Lord by Lord Fisher of Kilverstone will tend to save a personal misfortune from becoming a public calamity.

Nevertheless, those two naval reverses, as they must be called—the sinking of another of our cruisers, and the shelving of one of our foremost sailors—were dwarfed by the naval development of events in the Black Sea, where the German battle-cruiser *Goeben* and her consort, the *Breslau*, have been indulging in the pastime of bombarding some of Russia's open ports, in company with those of the Sultan's

war-ships which are fit to take the sea. This showed that Turkey has at last stepped into the open and thrown in her lot with our enemies, and in so doing committed what will most certainly amount to an act of national suicide, for which she will have to thank the Power—Germany—who has bribed and bamboozled her into doing this, though there are still some signs of doubt and Hamlet-like hesitancy on the part of the Porte.

Part of the bribes referred to, without doubt, is the promise to restore to the Sultan the sovereignty of Egypt, towards which two of the Padisha's Syrian army corps are already in motion, apart from an undisciplined tag-rag of Arab Bedouins. But this official news need alarm no one, seeing that the army corps in question, including one from Damascus—

like Moses, with his quails and manna—or even like Sir Edward Ward, who, at Ladysmith, was pronounced to be the best provider of his kind since Moses, with his bully-beef tins and what-not—he might reasonably entertain a hope of getting his battalions scrambled up to within long-distance range of the Suez Canal; but there he and his German advisers would infallibly find themselves at the end of their tether. William of Potsdam has compared himself to Attila, and he may even yet extend the comparison to Moses; but he will never be able to issue another set of commandments, military or otherwise, from the frowning crags of Mount Sinai, although he has repeatedly boasted a personal intimacy with Jehovah, the Lord of Hosts, to which even Moses, the liberator of his people, could never lay claim.

If Napoleon found it impossible to conquer Syria from Egypt, the Sultan will certainly find it more so to reconquer Egypt from Syria; yet on this subject the General Staff, no less than the journalists, of Berlin seem to entertain the most childish notions. Since two Turkish army corps and a riff-raff of Bedouins cannot possibly reach Egypt by Arab dhows, which is the only means of naval transport at their disposal, it follows that they must try to get there on foot and on horseback, and that after crossing the arid desert—through which Moses conducted his countrymen back to the Land of Promise—they will have to come up against the fortified line of the Suez Canal, roughly a hundred miles long.

If a couple of Ottoman army corps—of which we all know the reality to be very different from the name—survive the perils and privations of the desert to confront this fifty-yard broad water-barrier (the Bedouins having meanwhile swum their horses across the Gulf of Suez), they will find something very considerable in the nature of the unexpected awaiting them. Or, in other words, the forcing of the Yser in Belgium would be child's play in comparison with the overpassing of the Suez Canal by an ill-found couple of Turkish corps from the plains of Damascus and a rag-tag and bobtail of Bedouins from the mountains of Mecca. The suggested enterprise is simply an extreme form of German self-delusion and Turkish insanity, and it will leave the rest of the Moslem world—not only in Egypt, but also in India—cold, not in its devotion to England, but towards Germany's transparent designs.

That these designs, based on diabolic intrigue, are begotten of downright desperation can scarcely be doubted when we consider the general course of the war, which has so far been so shattering to German aims and hopes, as well on the Vistula as on the Yser. In the east the Germans have been retreating, in the west they have not been progressing, while the rebellion of their fomenting in South Africa has fizzled out. Altogether, their affairs are decidedly unprosperous, and the accession of Turkey to their side promises to find speedy offset in the secession of Italy to the side of the Allies.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.



## ON THE ROLL OF HONOUR: BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED OR DEAD FROM WOUNDS.

Major Stucley was the fifth son of the late Sir George Stucley, of Affeton Castle, and Hartland Abbey, Devon, and half-brother of the present Baronet. He served in the Nile Expedition, and in the South African War. Major Weld-Forester was the fifth son of Lord Forester. He served in the South African War, and from 1910 to 1912 was A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge. Lord Richard Wellesley was the second son of the Duke and Duchess of Wellington. He served in the South African War, and was wounded at Paardeburg. The Master of Kinnaird was the eldest son of Lord and Lady Kinnaird. He joined the Scots Guards in 1901.

Photographs by Lajayette.

where, as it will be remembered, the scales at last fell from the eyes of Saul of Tarsus, when he ceased to be a persecutor of the Christians, which is more than can now be said of William of Potsdam—seeing, I say, that these army corps will encounter insuperable difficulties of food and water in their reverse pursuit of the route by which the Children of Israel returned to their native country after so many years of sorrowful sojourn in the land of bondage.

If the Sultan's two army corps, detached for the reconquest of Egypt, only had a commissariat officer



# ENFILEADED BY BRITISH NAVAL GUNS AND REPULSED BY BELGIAN TROOPS: THE GERMANS CHECKED ON THE DUNES.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, ONE OF OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTISTS.



## "THE PREPONDERANCE OF THE NAVAL GUNNERY SEEMS TO BE ESTABLISHED": THE BATTLE OF THE DUNES—AND FINE WORK BY AN ANGLO-BELGIAN AMBULANCE.

Describing his sketch from which the above drawing was made, Mr. Frederic Villiers writes: "Under a heavy fire from the British squadron off the Belgian coast, the advance of the Germans towards Dunkirk and Calais was checked near Nieuport le Bains. The Belgian infantry, under cover of the ships' fire, were able to attack the trenches of the enemy on the sand-dunes and drive the Germans eastward. The British naval guns did terrible havoc in the enemy's trenches. From early dawn till sunset our fire was incessant, and but for the nature of the sandy soil neutralising the full explosive power of the projectiles, the enemy would have been decimated. The Germans could not stand the onslaught of the Belgians under cover of this fire, and ran helter-skelter out of their entrenchments, and for a time the actual advance along the coast was abandoned. A certain Anglo-Belgian (private) ambulance

run by English doctors did heroic work in succouring the Belgian wounded, hastily sending the more dangerously injured, as the fight progressed, in motor-cars to their base hospital." The Admiralty stated in its official announcement of October 29: "The British Naval Flotilla continues to support the Allied Left, and since the morning of the 27th the fire of 12-inch guns has been brought to bear upon the German position and batteries. . . . The preponderance of the naval gunnery seems to be established." Its effect on the Germans may be gathered from the statements of prisoners referred to in a Belgian official *communiqué*, which says: "The men complain of the difficulty of fighting in marshy land, and of the losses which have been inflicted on them by the artillery of the Allies, and especially by the naval guns between Dixmude and Bixschoote."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



# THE BATTLEFIELD OF THE NATIONS: WAR PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SINGER, RUSSELL, C.N., CRIBB, S. AND G., AND RECORD PRESS.



A TRAITOR IN ARMS: GENERAL  
F. C. BEYERS.



THE FIRST TERRITORIALS FOR SERVICE IN THE SOUDAN:  
THE 7TH MANCHESTERS "ARRIVING.



A TRAITOR IN ARMS: GENERAL  
DE WET.



THE FIREBRAND OF TURKEY:  
ENVER BEY.



TORPEDOED IN THE STRAITS OF DOVER BY A GERMAN  
SUBMARINE: H.M.S. "HERMES."



TURKEY'S GERMAN GENERALISSIMO:  
GENERAL L. VON SANDARS.



BOMBARDER OF A RUSSIAN BLACK SEA PORT: THE TURKISH  
CRUISER "HAMIDIEH," OF TURCO-ITALIAN WAR FAME.



A SHIP ALL EUROPE IS INTERESTED IN: THE "GOEBEN'S"  
NOTORIOUS CONSORT, THE "BRESLAU."

General Beyers has made his treason the blacker by reason of the position he held until a few weeks ago as Commandant-General of the Defence Force of South Africa. That he has shown himself no match for General Botha as a military leader in the field, must undoubtedly go a long way towards checkmating his plans and those of his fellow-traitor, General De Wet, whose defection after a long and honourable life is to be regretted.—The 7th Battalion of the Manchester Regiment are the first Territorials to serve in the Soudan.—Enver Bey, the Turkish Minister of War, is the most prominent leader of the pro-German war-party in Turkey. He received his military training in Germany, and is sometimes called "the Potsdam Pet," from his popularity with the

sabre-rattling cliques of that garrison.—The cruiser "Hermes" was on duty as a sea-plane-carrier attached to the Naval Flying Corps when she was torpedoed off Dunkirk on October 31 during the naval operations of the coast battle.—General Liman von Sandars was sent from Berlin to Constantinople some months ago at the head of the German Mission to reorganise the Turkish Army after the Balkan War. The Turkish cruiser "Hamidieh" is a 22-knot cruiser of 3800 tons, mounting two 6-inch and eight 4.7-inch guns as her main armament.—The "Breslau" was the "Goeben's" companion in the flight from the Mediterranean, and like the bigger German ship, she was understood to have been bought by Turkey and also renamed.



# HASTENING TO A FALL: TURKEY, THE GERMANISED BELLIGERENT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE AMERICAN COLONY IN JERUSALEM, C.N., AND UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.



MEN OF THE SULTAN'S ARMY, WHICH HAS PREPARED TO ATTACK EGYPT: TURKISH CAVALRY AT JERUSALEM.



SOLDIERS OF THE CRESCENT WHO ARE UNDER GERMAN INFLUENCE: TURKISH INFANTRY ON THE MARCH.



INTERESTING IN VIEW OF THE THREATENED INVASION OF EGYPT: THE CAMP OF THE BRITISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION AT RAFAH DURING THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE.



RETURNING FROM PARADE: TURKISH INFANTRY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.



ON THE FRONTIER CROSSED BY BEDOUIN ARABS: PILLARS AT RAFAH, WHERE A CARAVAN ROUTE LEAVES PALESTINE FOR EGYPT.



TURKS IN THE HOLY LAND: INFANTRY APPROACHING JERUSALEM

In its statement of November 1 regarding Turkey, the Foreign Office said: "The Minister of War, with his German advisers, has lately prepared an armed force for an attack upon Egypt. The Mosul and Damascus Army Corps have, since their mobilisation, been constantly sending troops south, preparatory to an invasion of Egypt and the Suez Canal from Akaba and Gaza. A large body of Bedouin Arabs has been called out and armed to assist in this venture, and some of these have crossed the Sinai frontier." From Rafah, on the Sinai border near the coast of Palestine, and some twenty miles south-west of Gaza, starts one of the two main caravan-routes across the Sinai peninsula to Egypt.

The other starts from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of that name. It was announced on November 3 that H.M.S. "Minerva" had shelled Akaba, and that a British landing party destroyed the fort, the barracks, the post office, and the stores. The Emperor of Russia recently issued a manifesto, in which he said: "The valiant armies of Russia will have to triumph, not for the first time, over the Turkish hordes." It has been suggested that Turkey might try to lead a Holy War against the British Empire, but it is extremely unlikely that any such attempt would succeed, in view of the proved loyalty of the Mohammedans in India and Egypt.



# WAR BY LAND AND SEA: MEN AND SHIPS RECENTLY IN ACTION.

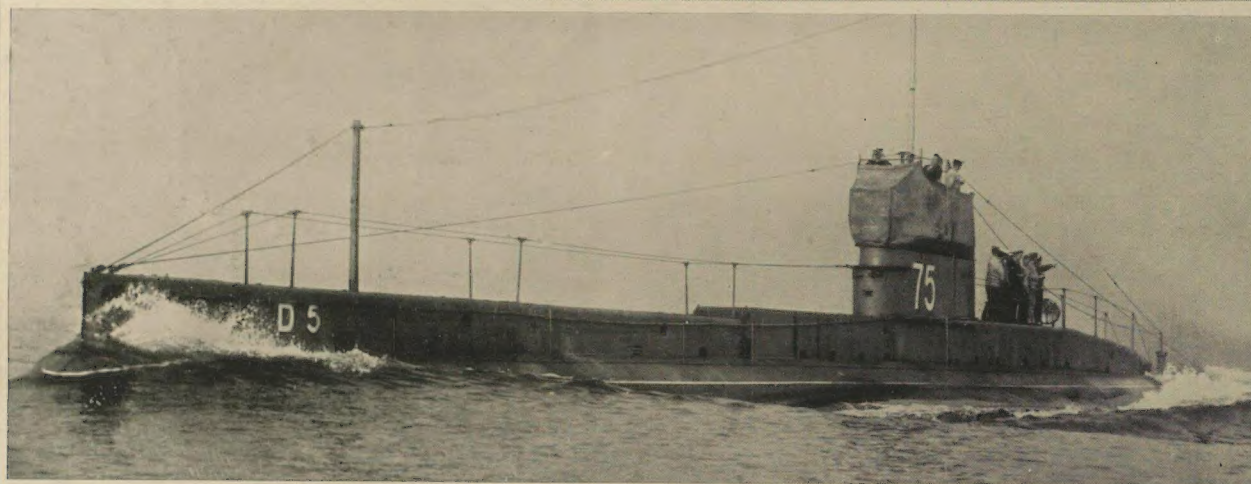
PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A., SPORT AND GENERAL, RECORD PRESS, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, C.N., AND TOPICAL.



THE COASTGUARD GUNBOAT THAT GAVE WARNING OF THE GERMAN NAVAL RAID: H.M.S. "HALCYON," WHICH WAS FIRED AT BY THE ENEMY.



MAKERS OF A GALLANT CHARGE: MEN OF THE LONDON SCOTTISH EXAMINING A HOLE MADE IN THE GROUND BY A GERMAN AIR-BOMB.



SUNK BY A MINE LAID BY ONE OF THE GERMAN CRUISERS WHILE RETIRING AFTER THE RECENT RAID OFF THE EAST COAST: SUBMARINE "D 5," ONE OF THE VESSELS WHICH IMMEDIATELY PUT OUT OF YARMOUTH.



A "CROW'S NEST" ON LAND: AN OBSERVATION-POST IN A TREE.



DAMAGED WHILE SHELLING THE GERMANS FROM THE SEA: THE FIGHTING-TOP OF THE SLOOP "RINALDO."



THE GALLANT CHARGE OF THE LONDON SCOTTISH: MEN OF THE FAMOUS REGIMENT.

The Admiralty announced on November 4: "Early this morning an enemy's squadron fired on the 'Halycon,' a coastguard gunboat engaged in patrolling, with the result that one man was wounded. The 'Halycon' having reported the presence of these vessels, various naval movements were made, as a result of which they retreated rapidly, and although shadowed by the light cruisers they could not be brought to action before dusk. The rearmost German cruiser, in retirement, threw out a number of mines, and Submarine 'D 5' was sunk by exploding one of these. Two officers and two men were

saved."—The London Scottish, one of the crack regiments of Territorials, recently fought their first action in France, with brilliant effect, near Messines. They suffered considerable losses from artillery, but gallantly pushed home their attack with the bayonet and drove the enemy from their position.—The fact that H.M.S. "Rinaldo" was taking part in the naval operations off Belgium was made known in the Admiralty announcement of October 29, which stated that eight of her crew had been wounded. The "Rinaldo" is a sloop of 980 tons, one of four similar vessels built between 1890 and 1898.



# THE CAMERA AS CORRESPONDENT: GREAT-WAR PHOTOGRAPHS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALFIERI, SPORT AND GENERAL, TOPICAL, AND ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



IN THE CAMP OF THE FIRST CANADIAN CONTINGENT ON SALISBURY PLAIN: RETURNING TO QUARTERS AFTER A HARD MORNING AT FIELD PRACTICE.



LETTERS AND PARCELS FROM HOME: MEN OF THE FIELD POST-OFFICE AT THE FRONT SORTING MAIL-BAGS BY THE ROADSIDE.



LETTERS AND PARCELS FROM HOME: GETTING A POST-OFFICE DELIVERY READY TO SEND ROUND TO THE TROOPS.



THE WRECK OF THE HOSPITAL-SHIP "ROHILLA": RESCUERS ON SHORE HAULING IN THE WHITBY LIFE-BOAT THROUGH THE SURF.



THE WRECK OF THE HOSPITAL-SHIP "ROHILLA": BEACHING THE WHITBY LIFE-BOAT AFTER ITS FINAL EFFORT FAILED.

Our first photograph shows some of the Canadian troops of the First Contingent now encamped on Salisbury Plain in order to complete their final preparations before proceeding on active service. There are four Canadian camps on the Plain, and the force comprises a practically complete army corps, equipped, as it is, with engineers, ammunition-columns, signalling staff, transport service, and a field hospital with its own doctors and nursing sisters. Not a few of the Canadian officers and men have seen war service in South Africa, and the sturdy physique of the force ensures that it will render a good account of itself against the enemy.—In the second and third photographs, perhaps the most popular of all the Army organisations at the front is seen at its work—the field Post-Office,

through the medium of which letters and parcels and gifts from home reach our soldiers, whether in camp or in the trenches.—Our fourth and fifth photographs have to do with the cruel tragedy of the wreck of the hospital-ship "Rohilla," off Whitby, on the morning of October 30. The most strenuous efforts were made by the Whitby life-boat men to take off people from the wreck, and twice they were able to get near enough to rescue some forty in all, mostly nurses and doctors. To reach again, however, the wrecked ship, by that time broken in two by terrific seas, proved impossible. The life-boat itself was seriously damaged, and had finally to be hauled up on to the beach. Later, the Shields motor life-boat rescued other survivors. In all, 146 out of 220 were saved.



# DEAD ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR: BRITISH OFFICERS WHO

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WESTON, GALE AND POLDEN, SWAINE, R. W. E. ELLIOTT, MUNNS, CHANCELLOR, LANGFIER, DOWNEY,

# HAVE GIVEN THEIR LIVES FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE.

MORRISON, BASSANO, LAFAYETTE, BROOKE HUGHES, HEATH, SPEAIGHT, ERNEST BROOKS, KELLEY, RUSSELL, AND STUART.



CAPTAIN M. B. C. CARBERY,  
ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

CAPTAIN H. L. HELME,  
LOYAL N. LANC. REGIMENT.

CAPT. C. L. PRICE, D.S.O.,  
R. SCOTS (LOTHIAN) REGT.

CAPTAIN H. R. ELLIOTT,  
WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

CAPT. C. G. JEFFERY,  
YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

LT. F. G. DE B. EDWARDS,  
R.H.A.

LIEUT.-COLONEL (TEMP.) P. MACLEAR,  
ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

CAPT. T. H. RIVERS-BULKELEY, C.M.G.,  
M.V.O., SCOTS GUARDS.

LIEUT. B. D. COSTIN,  
P.W.O. (WEST YORKSHIRE REGT.)

CAPT. A. H. ROMILLY,  
DUKE OF CORNWALL'S L.I.

CAPT. F. P. C. PEMBERTON,  
2ND LIFE GUARDS.

CAPTAIN H. T. MAFFETT,  
LEINSTER REGIMENT.

CAPTAIN D. G. METHVEN,  
SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS.

MAJOR N. L. S. LYONS,  
KING'S OWN (ROYAL LANC.)

MAJOR C. R. MCCLURE,  
19TH HUSSARS.

CAPTAIN W. C. CURGENVEN,  
S. WALES BORDERERS.

MAJOR L. R. V. COLBY,  
GRENADIER GUARDS.

MAJOR LORD CHARLES MERCER-NAIRNE,  
1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS.

CAPTAIN E. O. SKAIFE,  
ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

LIEUT. E. C. L. HOSKYN,  
ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

CAPT. W. M. KINGTON, D.S.O.,  
ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

LIEUT. VILLERS C. DOWNES,  
1ST BEDFORDSHIRE REGT.

LIEUT. V. D. B. BRANSBURY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.

LIEUT. G. O. DE F. CHANCE,  
ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

2ND LT. F. W. J. M. MILLER,  
GRENADIER GUARDS.

2ND LT. G. P. J. SNEAD-COX,  
R. WELSH FUSILIERS.

LIEUT. N. L. BRIDGLAND,  
EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

2ND LT. J. D. PATTESON,  
5TH DRAGOON GUARDS.

LIEUT. FRANK LEDGARD,  
YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

CAPTAIN M. J. LOCHRIN,  
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR S. H. RICKMAN,  
RIFLE BRIGADE.

LIEUT. H. K. PEACE,  
3RD YORK AND LANC. REGT.



LIEUT. G. O. DE F. CHANCE,  
ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

2ND LT. F. W. J. M. MILLER,  
GRENADIER GUARDS.

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3RD YORK AND LANC. REGT.

LIEUT. J. VANCE,  
ESSEX REGIMENT.

2ND LT. MERVYN NOOTT,  
EAST KENT REGIMENT.

CAPTAIN R. H. NOLAN,  
ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

2ND LT. R. T. STAINFORTH,  
R. WARWICKSHIRE REGT.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. L. LORING,  
ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT.

CAPT. SIR FRANK STANLEY ROSE, BT.,  
10TH HUSSARS.

MAJOR G. E. BOLSTER,  
ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR LORD CHARLES MERCER-NAIRNE,  
1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS.

MAJOR L. R. V. COLBY,  
GRENADIER GUARDS.

LIEUT. VILLERS C. DOWNES,  
1ST BEDFORDSHIRE REGT.

LIEUT. V. D. B. BRANSBURY,  
LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.

LIEUT. E. C. L. HOSKYN,  
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CAPT. W. M. KINGTON, D.S.O.,  
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CAPTAIN H. R. ELLIOTT,  
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CAPT. C. L. PRICE, D.S.O.,  
R. SCOTS (LOTHIAN) REGT.

CAPTAIN H. L. HELME,  
LOYAL N. LANC. REGIMENT.

CAPTAIN M. B. C. CARBERY,  
ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

Among the portraits we publish this week of soldiers who have given their lives for their country are those of Captain C. Lempiere Price, who won the D.S.O. in South Africa, 1899-1902; Captain William Miles Kington, who won the D.S.O. in South Africa, 1902; Captain T. H. Rivers Bulkeley, C.M.G., M.V.O., of the Scots Guards, who was until recently Equerry to the Duke of Connaught. He was for some time A.D.C. and Comptroller of the Household to Lord Curzon of Kedleston and Lord Minto when Viceroy of India, and fought with distinction in the South African War. He married, last year, Miss Annie Evelyn Pelly, formerly Lady-in-Waiting to the Duchess of Connaught, and daughter of Sir H. C. Pelly. Captain Lachlan Gordon-Duff was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Duff Gordon-Duff, of Park and Drummair, Banffshire. His mother was the second daughter of the late Sir Charles Tennant, Bt., of The Glen, and sister of Lord Glenconner, Mr. Francis Tennant, Mr. H. J. Tennant, M.P., Under-Secretary for War, the late Lady Ribblesdale, Mrs. Graham-Smith, and Mrs. Asquith. Captain Lachlan Gordon-Duff married, in 1908, Lydia, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Pike, of Dunsland, Cork, and leaves, with other issue, a son, Thomas Robert, born in 1911.

Major Lord Charles Mercer-Nairne was a son of Lord and Lady Lansdowne, and an Equerry to the King. He assumed the surname of Mercer-Nairne in lieu of his patronymic, Fitzmaurice, in January last, deriving it from his paternal grandmother, Emily Jane Mercer Elphinstone de Flahault, who established her claim to the Scots Barony of Nairne in 1874. The name and estates of Nairne and Aldie thus pass to a junior branch, while the Barony still vests in the Marquess of Lansdowne, and after him will pass to the elder line. Lord Charles married, in 1909, Lady Violet Elliot, daughter of the late Earl of Minto, at that time Viceroy of India. He served with distinction in the South African War, and was one of Lord Roberts's aides-de-camp. He received the Queen's Medal with four clasps. Captain Sir Frank Stanley Rose was the last surviving son of the late Sir Charles Day Rose, Bt., formerly M.P. for Newmarket. He first saw service in the South African War, and was the last of four brothers who served in it with distinction, Captain Ernest Rose being killed in action near Welkom, and Bertram Temple Rose dying in Ladysmith. Sir Frank Rose married Daphne, daughter of the late Captain Henry Brooks Gaskell, and his heir, Charles Henry, who was born on Oct. 13, 1912, succeeds to the Baronetcy.



# A DOMINANT FACTOR IN MODERN WAR: ARTILLERY.

A FULL century ago, Napoleon the Great, himself an artillery officer, had developed the fighting power of the artillery of his day, so as to make its fire a dominant factor on the battlefield. In the present war its action is even more important, since we learn from the front that 70 per cent. of the casualties are due to artillery fire. It was the gun that took Liège and Antwerp, and it is the gun which now holds our enemies pent up within a semicircle of fire, and which, mile by mile, is driving them out of the fair land of France. In Napoleon's time armies moved in dense columns within half a mile of each other, and the gun, which ploughed bloody furrows in the enemy's ranks, and dropped bursting shell among his masses, was a far more efficient weapon than the musket of the day. So things remained for half a century, till the British in the Crimea taught the world the meaning of the thin red line. Once massed formations were abandoned, the gun lost its terrors to a great extent, and did not regain its place in military estimation till the introduction of the shrapnel shell.

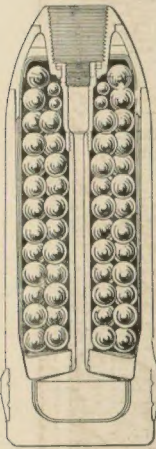


FIG. 1.—PACKED WITH BULLETS WHICH SPREAD: A SHRAPNEL SHELL.

when it has travelled to within 50 yards of the enemy. The head is blown off, and the bullets are projected forward in a sheet, spreading outwards as they go. Our own 18-pounder shell covers a space of ground some 300 yards long by 35 yards wide with its 305 heavy bullets.

The shrapnel shell was not fully introduced till after the Franco-Prussian War; and before it had been tried in war on any extensive scale a new invention, the breech-loading field-gun, converted the existing artillery into old metal. Our British authorities held out against the innovation for a long time, but in 1885, alarmed by the Russian scare of the day, they brought out the 12-pounder high-velocity field-gun, which remained for some years the best gun in Europe. Its power was afterwards increased by giving it a 15-pounder shell, and, as a 15-pounder, it did good work in South Africa. Then came another development. The range of the rifle had been much increased, and our gunners, who could not lie down to shoot like the infantry, formed an easy target for the Boer marksmen. At Colenso the gunners of Long's Brigade were shot down to the last man: for hours the long line of guns stood silent on the veldt, and Lord Roberts's son was killed in a gallant attempt to save one of the pieces. It was obvious that some protection for the gunners was required, but it was not so easy to supply it. The gun of those days recoiled some four feet every time it was fired, and the gunners had to stand outside the wheels on firing, and afterwards to run the gun up again. This time the French came to the gunners' assistance. They brought out the quick-firing gun now being used in the war, with a steel shield to protect the detachment. The quick-firing gun is badly named; its high rate of fire is only incidental, and is rarely of use in the combat. The essential feature of the "Q.F." gun, as it is generally styled, is that the carriage does not move on firing, so that the gunners can remain safely crouched behind the shield.

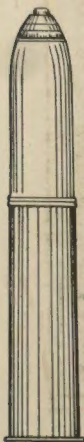


FIG. 5.—LIKE AN ENLARGED RIFLE CARTRIDGE: A FRENCH QUICK-FIRING SHELL.

Fig. 2 shows the French gun as it was originally brought out. It has now been improved by the addition of a steel plate which closes the gap between the shields; and a steel shield

is also provided to protect the officer standing on the upturned ammunition-wagon.

The action of this gun, which, with some difference of detail, has been adopted by all other nations, is as follows: The gun itself, when fired, recoils to the rear, sliding along guides on top of the steel box seen beneath it, which is called the cradle. Inside the cradle is a piston attached to the gun, which, on



FIG. 3.—AT THE MOMENT OF EXTREME RECOIL: A FRENCH QUICK-FIRING GUN.

recoil, is driven into a cylinder filled with glycerine. The liquid is forced through narrow channels into a reservoir filled with compressed air, which it further compresses. The friction of the glycerine as it is driven through the channels (called ports) gradually brings the gun to a standstill, after it

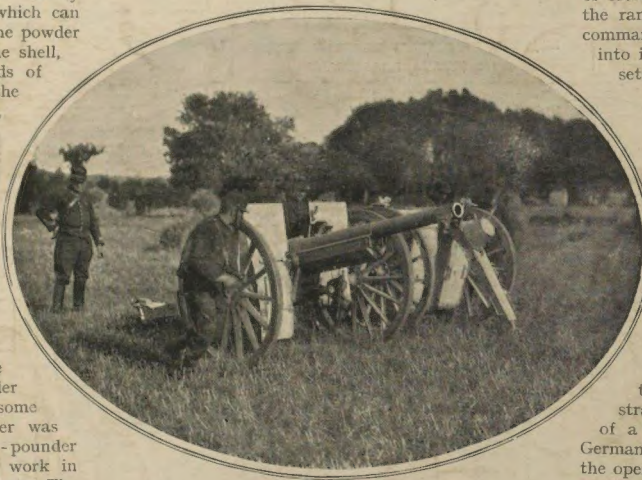


FIG. 2.—WITH RECOIL ACTION AND A STEEL PLATE TO PROTECT THE GUNNERS: A FRENCH QUICK-FIRING.

The photograph shows a French quick-firing gun of the original type, with a gap between the two parts of the shield. In the latest type this gap is no longer left, but the shield is all in one piece.

has recoiled about four feet, and the expansion of the compressed air then forces the glycerine back again, and so returns the gun to the firing position.



FIG. 4.—WITH MECHANISM ENABLING THE MEN TO STAY CLOSE TO IT WHILE AT RECOIL: A FRENCH QUICK-FIRING GUN AT THE MOMENT OF EXTREME RECOIL.

The appearance of the gun at the moment of extreme recoil is shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The carriage does not move, and the men remain in their positions behind the shield while the gun recoils between them. The carriage is prevented from sharing the movement of recoil by

the spade at the end of the trail, which digs into the ground so as to "anchor" it.

The gun-recoil carriage, as the new invention was called, increases the rate of fire, since there is no delay in running up. The French were quick to develop this new feature, and set to work to make the rate of fire as high as possible. Up till then the ammunition fired from a field-gun had consisted of a shell, a bag of powder, and a friction-tube introduced through the vent to fire the charge. This was called a round of ammunition, and its complexity was increased by the fuse, which was carried separately and screwed into the shell when the round was prepared for loading, and afterwards set with a key to burst the shell at the required distance. The French combined the whole of these separate parts into one, so that a round of "fixed" ammunition, as now used, looks exactly like an enlarged rifle cartridge (Fig. 5).

Further, they did away with the cumbrous process of setting the fuse by hand, and introduced a machine which sets fuses as fast as the shell can be put into it. One of these machines is shown in Fig. 6. It is of a later pattern than that of the French service gun, being the one used by the Serbians with their new gun made by the famous firm of Schneider of Creusot. The machine is set to the range ordered by the battery commander, the shell is dropped into it, and a turn of the handle sets the fuse.

Another improvement which came in with the "Q.F." gun is the modern breech-action. With the old bag-cartridge the breech-block had to be provided with an elaborate device for making the breech gas-tight, so as to prevent the escape of the powder-gases on firing. With fixed ammunition this is unnecessary, as the brass cartridge-case expands on firing and fits so close to the walls of the chamber that the flame cannot get past it. This enables the breech-action to be much simplified, and we have now the interrupted screw used in our own service, with part of the threads cut away so that it can be thrust straight in and locked by giving it a quarter of a turn, or the transverse wedge used by the Germans. All breech-actions are now made so that the operation of opening or closing is performed by a single motion of a lever. The firing gear, which explodes the percussion-cap in the base of the brass cartridge, is contained in the breech-block, and is actuated by pulling a trigger.

The independent line of sight is another modern device for facilitating the service of a gun. With this, the gear for giving the gun the elevation necessary to carry a shell to the required distance is kept entirely separate from that used for pointing the gun at the target. The gun-layer has merely to keep his sighting telescope on the target, while another man puts on the rare-elevation ordered by the battery commander.

The result of all these improvements is that the best quick-firing guns (among which the French gun is still reckoned) are capable of firing 25 rounds a minute. The German field-gun described later is hardly capable of 20 rounds a minute, being an inferior weapon converted from the old breech-loader.

But these high rates of fire are used only on emergency, as a gun firing 25 rounds a minute would exhaust the whole of the ammunition carried with it in the battery in three minutes.

One of the first consequences of the introduction of the shielded gun was the reappearance

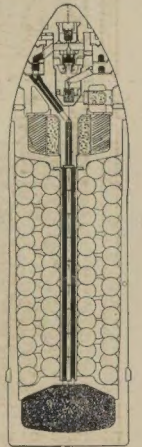


FIG. 7.—COMBINING THE ACTION OF SHRAPNEL AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES: THE "UNIVERSAL" SHELL.

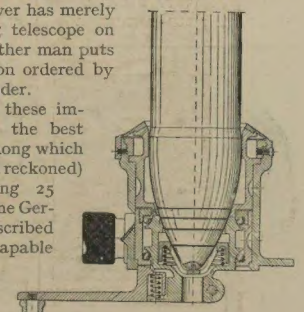


FIG. 6.—AS USED BY THE SERBIANS WITH THEIR NEW SCHNEIDER-CREUSOT GUN: A FUSE-SETTING MACHINE.

(Continued on page 105.)



## VICE PRINCE LOUIS, RESIGNED: THE NEW BRITISH FIRST SEA LORD.

PHOTOGRAPH BY HAINES.



"THE POTENTIALITY OF A NELSON": ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET LORD FISHER OF KILVERSTONE, O.M., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

"We all felt that in him there was the potentiality of a Nelson," was the tribute of Mr. W. T. Stead, when Lord Fisher, in 1910, retired from "the Service which he loved so well and served so long." The phrase was not too big for the man whose whole career has been notable, from the day when, as a midshipman of thirteen, he declined the invitation to dine with an Admiral as he thought he would prefer to be getting on to his ship—"as though the British Navy had fallen to his charge." This principle of "Duty first" has been the watchword of the famous sailor throughout all the years of his valuable career. In the House of Commons, in 1912, Mr. Churchill, as First Lord

of the Admiralty, declared "there has been within living memory no naval administrator possessed of abilities so rare and so distinguished." A significant saying of the new First Sea Lord, some years ago, was: "If I am in command when war breaks out, I shall issue in my orders: The essence of war is violence: Moderation in war is imbecility: Hit first, hit hard, and hit anywhere!" The Hour of war has come—and with it, the Man. And the Man once gave another indication as to his views when he said: "I have always thought how splendid was the epitaph engraved on the tomb of one of Nelson's captains: 'Death found him fighting.'"



## SEA AND LAND: THE MONITOR ACTION; AND A BRITISH CAVALRY PATROL.

DRAWN BY G. DAKIN, ONE OF OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTISTS.



ON DUTY NEAR FALLING SHELLS FROM THEIR OWN SHIPS, AT NIEUPORT: A SHORE PARTY FROM THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE OFF BELGIUM.



A BRANCH OF THE ARMY WHICH HAS GREATLY DISTINGUISHED ITSELF IN THE WAR: A BRITISH CAVALRY PATROL MAKING A RECONNAISSANCE.

In sending us these drawings, our artist writes, of the upper one: "I made it near Nieuport, under fire. The Naval men were watching the shell-fire, and, by means of a wireless installation, giving directions to our battle-ships. When I made the drawing we were well within the range of shell-fire, and one or two shells fell near to us. They were directed, apparently, at the coastguard (?) station which appears in the drawing. The drawing is quite literal, with the exception that the battle-ships were further out at sea than they appear. One destroyer did actually pass close in as I have drawn it, but she was not taking part in the bombardment, her guns not being sufficiently

powerful. Her work was to look out for submarines, and other such fry." In the Admiralty statements regarding the naval operations off Belgium, several references have been made to the work done on shore. For example, on October 22: "Detachments with machine-guns have been landed from these vessels to assist in the defence of Nieuport, where they performed meritorious service"; on October 23: "Observation is arranged from the shore by means of naval balloons"; and on October 29: "Reports received from the shore testify to the effective accuracy of the fire."—[Drawings Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## ONE OF FIFTEEN: A GALLANT IRISHMAN'S SPLENDID STAND.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, ONE OF OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTISTS.



**"IT'S A LONG WAY FROM TIPPERARY; BUT I'M NOT DOWNHEARTED!": THE SOLE SURVIVOR OF BRITISH SOLDIERS  
IN TRENCHES RUSHED BY THE GERMANS, FIGHTING ALONE, BUT UNDISMAYED, ALTHOUGH WOUNDED.**

Describing the sketch from which this drawing was made, Mr. Frederic Villiers writes, under the title, "It's a Long Way from Tipperary—but I'm Not Downhearted": "After a shell-fire lasting from dusk until three on the following afternoon, a certain position was rushed by the Germans. In one section of the deep shelter-trenches now

prevailing on the battle front, only one out of fifteen British soldiers was standing when the relief party arrived; and he kept on firing till he fell unconscious from the effects of his wounds. He was an Irishman. Some twenty Germans were mixed up in this particular fight and were killed."—*Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.*



# THE FRENCH ADVANCE TO THE NORTH: A FIGHT IN A VILLAGE WHICH CHANGED HANDS FOUR TIMES.

DRAWN BY SYDNEY ADAMSON, OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTIST WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, AND PASSED FOR PUBLICATION BY THE FRENCH ÉTAT-MAJOR.



FRENCH INFANTRY DEFEAT THE GERMAN IMPERIAL GUARD UNDER THE CROWN PRINCE: THE 36TH AND 236TH REGIMENTS RETAKING SOMMESOUS.

In sending us the above drawing, Mr. Sydney Adamson writes: "Sommesous changed hands four times, and the church and village are in ruins. About forty-eight houses were destroyed." The drawing was examined by a French General and a number of staff officers, and has received the official approval of the French État-Major. It will be noticed that some of the German soldiers (on the left in the picture) have lost the coverings which during the war they wear on their

helmets, to make them less conspicuous. This detail, our artist points out, is in accordance with the facts of the occasion illustrated. The village of Sommesous is on the railway between Troyes and Chalons, about eighteen miles south of the latter town, and about ten miles east of Fère Champenoise, which was also at one time occupied by the Germans and recovered by the French.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



## THE INDIANS IN THE FIELD: A GALLANT AND

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKER FROM A SKETCH BY



## OUR BRAVE INDIAN TROOPS WORKING SHOULDER TO SHOULDER WITH THE THIN KHAKI LINE:

During the recent fighting in North-Western France, our gallant Indian troops had a notable chance to give the Germans a sample of their capability as fighters, and the surprising enemy are not likely to forget their prowess. An immense, solidly formed column of Germans, made up of several brigades mounted, suddenly appeared from behind cover and charged a line of trenches held by a small Allied force. They were bravely faced, but the dense ranks of the German overbore the defenders, and the trenches were stormed. With triumphant shouts, the Germans rushed on, to meet, at a short distance beyond, behind a slight embankment, the British supports, consisting of Indian troops with some British. The swarming German mass

## SUCCESSFUL CHARGE AT A CERTAIN PLACE.

H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT, ONE OF OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTISTS.



## "UPHOLDERS OF THE IZZAT OF THE BRITISH RAJ" ATTACKING GERMANS WITH THE BAYONET.

was held back by rapid musketry. Then the Indians charged in with the bayonet. There was a fierce armistice for a moment, after which the Germans all turned and ran, with the Indians in the thick of them slaying them right and left. Pursuit did not cease until well within the German main position. Our Indian troops have shown themselves equal to the soldiers whom in the trenches under shell-fire for the first time in their lives. An officer serving with them says this: "They behaved splendidly, and, I think, thought the shells were fireworks let off for their benefit. They stomped with glee when they saw a German, and let him know what good shots they are."—*Illustration contributed to the Graphic by Mr. Wright.*



## TWO POWERFUL GERMAN WEAPONS FOILED—"COAL-BOXES" AND A SPY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



WHEN "COAL-BOXES" WERE FLYING OVERHEAD AND BURSTING ALL ABOUT: BELGIAN TRENCHES NEAR DIXMUDE, THE SCENE OF MUCH HARD FIGHTING.



STOPPING A SOURCE OF THE ENEMY'S INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT COST OUR ARMY HUNDREDS OF LIVES: A GERMAN SPY MEETS HIS DOOM AT THE HANDS OF A BRITISH FIRING PARTY.

Since the Belgian Army came into the field on the Allied left, gallantly holding the line of the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude, official announcements have been issued from the Belgian headquarters, as well as from the French. On November 1 it was stated in the Belgian *communiqué*: "The enemy's forces partially occupying Ramscapelle were yesterday morning repulsed across the Nieuport-Dixmude railway, losing many prisoners and leaving many wounded behind. On the other parts of our front the enemy has attempted no more infantry attacks. . . . South of Dixmude between Linghen and

Paschendaale the French troops have continued their offensive movement." Apropos of the cows in the upper photograph, it may be recalled that a pictorial secret code was used by German spies, consisting of rough drawings of cows chalked on walls and gates, and conveying information by the size and attitude of the animals represented.—The lower photograph shows the painful but very necessary proceeding of shooting a German spy. The information conveyed to the enemy by spies may cause the deaths of hundreds of our soldiers. In this war Germany's two strong points are her heavy artillery and her spies.



# BY PERMISSION OF GENERAL JOFFRE: FRENCH BATTLEFIELD SCENES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SYDNEY ADAMSON, OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTIST WITH THE FRENCH ARMY.



MADE TO SHELTER A FLANK ATTACK: GERMAN ONE-MAN POSITIONS  
ON SOMPUIS BATTLEFIELD.



MADE BY OUR GALLANT ALLIES: FRENCH TRENCHES  
ON SOMPUIS BATTLEFIELD.



IN A FIELD STREWN WITH THE SIGNIFICANT DÉBRIS OF WAR:  
LENHARRÉE CHURCH.



PASSING THROUGH THE RUINED PLACE: FRENCH INFANTRY ADVANCING  
TO THE FRONT AT SOMMESOUS.



BY A ROADSIDE: GERMAN TRENCHES OUTSIDE SOMPUIS—  
NINETEEN MILES SOUTH OF CHALONS.



COVERED, LIKE A GALLERY, AGAINST BOMB-SPLINTERS: GERMAN TRENCHES  
OUTSIDE SOMPUIS.

These are photographs taken at various points along the series of battlefields between Troyes northward to Chalons, where the Crown Prince's army was beaten back by a series of continuous sledge-hammer blows and driven from position to position during the fierce fighting of the great German retreat. The French in this quarter of the field operated entirely by themselves, with Sir John French and the British Army fighting to their left. Our photographs were taken specially for "The Illustrated London News," with the express authorisation of the Commander-in-Chief, General Joffre himself. When, in due course, the story of the operations of the French armies of the centre, on the

battlefields where our photographs were taken, comes to be written in detail, it will be found to yield nothing in the interest of its deeds of heroic endurance and devoted valour to anything recorded of even the soldiers of Napoleon's Grand Army. Sompuis is a town in the Department of the Marne, nineteen miles south of Chalons. Sommesous is on the line from Troyes to Chalons. With regard to the third photograph, it should be noted that the field about the church was full of broken rifles, bayonets, torn and bloodstained clothing and all the debris of artillery and hand-to-hand fighting. The Place in No. 4 is also shown in our double-page drawing by Mr. Sydney Adamson.



# "TABLE-TOP" BRIDGES FOR MINIATURE CANALS: A FACSIMILE BATTLEFIELD SKETCH.

A FACSIMILE SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS. [DRAWING COPYRIGHTED IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.]



HOW THE GERMANS ADVANCED IN THE BATTLE OF THE DYKES. WHEN APPALLING SLAUGHTER WAS INFLICTED ON THEM: THE ENEMY'S METHOD OF CROSSING DYKES UNDER RIFLE AND MACHINEGUN FIRE AT SHORT RANGE.

The nature of the country on the Belgian border of north-eastern France, which is in parts cut up by numerous dykes and streamlets, has greatly impeded the operations of troops advancing against trenches defended by rifle and machine-gun fire at short range. Both sides have suffered severely from this cause, but more especially the enemy. It was of the fighting under these conditions that a "Times" correspondent recently wrote: "The Germans have done their utmost to cope with the problem in the thorough and scientific manner which is

characteristic of them. Their troops are provided with what one of our men described to me as 'table-tops,' that is to say, light, roughly constructed, but strong wooden devices which can be thrown across these narrow rivulets and used as bridges. They rush forward under fire, using these things as shelter, and, the front ranks having thus bridged the obstacle, a rush follows, which usually ends in appalling slaughter. Very often they are mowed down in swathes by machine-guns at a range of not more than 20 or 30 yards."





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THE HOUSE NONE DARED PASS WITHOUT CROSSING THEMSELVES:  
THE HOME OF NICHOLAS FLAMEL (1330-1418).

IS GERMAN SCIENCE "THOROUGH"?

Where the Germans have actually proved themselves superior not only to ourselves, but to most other Europeans, is in their industry in collecting

and collating the facts thus discovered. But which of them has made a great discovery off, so to speak, his own bat? In physics, we find Röntgen, a Dutchman, discovering the X ray; Graham Bell and others the



WHERE ANTI-TETANUS SERUM FOR THE WOUNDED IS PREPARED:  
PROFESSOR METCHNIKOFF AND ONE OF HIS COLLABORATORS.

DR. SALEMBINI, AT THE  
PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

That dread disease, tetanus, has been making great ravages among the wounded in the war, especially those who have had to lie long unattended. At the Pasteur Institute in Paris, under Professor Metchnikoff, large quantities of anti-tetanus serum have been prepared, for injection as a prophylactic. It was stated on October 1 that Dr. Roux, of the Institute, had already prepared 160,000 doses.

*Photographs by Harlingue.*

telephone; the Hungarian Tesla the high-frequency current; and Clark Maxwell the electro-magnetic theory of light which led directly to the invention of wireless telegraphy. In chemistry, we have the Russian

Mendeléeff enunciating the Periodic Law, the Frenchman Curie and his wife discovering radium, and Lord Rayleigh and Sir William Ramsay the rare gases of

Crookes and Sir James Dewar have opened up the whole question of the constitution of matter. In physiology, Pasteur has, as Mr. Stephen Paget has just shown us in his excellent little book, "Pasteur and After Pasteur," as completely revolutionised the art of medicine as Lister has that of surgery, and has probably prolonged the average life of civilised man by some decades. Have the German men of science, useful and meritorious as much of their work has been, any names to show against these?

Such an absence of supreme excellence seems to point to something rotten in the German system; and one is not sure that it is not to be found in the excessively high and careful organisation of industry which leads so many German men of science to concentrate their efforts more on the profitable application of science than on science itself. Go into any German factory, we have been told *ad nauseam* by the Press, and you will find half-a-dozen young electricians, chemists, and mechanicians of the greatest promise all engaged day and night, with the best and most up-to-date equipment, in finding out how the products of that factory can be turned out with the greatest dispatch and at the cheapest rate compatible with efficiency. That these labours are often crowned with success,



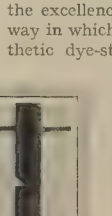
INTERESTED IN ANTI-TETANUS RESEARCHES: DR. COHENDY,  
AT THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

facts. One has only to open a German book on almost any scientific subject to see that the author in the great majority of cases has read, or at all events skimmed, all that has been written on the subject. Hence German books are dear to dons, schoolmasters, and others engaged in the instruction of youth, who know that they can use them as indexes pointing the way to facts that it might give them much trouble to find for themselves. But the mere gathering of facts is to anyone but a dictionary-maker no more an end in itself than is the collection of bricks to one who wants an enduring shelter from the rain. What one requires in both cases is, first, the power of forming a clear and abiding conception of the use to which the facts or the bricks can be put, and then skill in adapting the means to the end. In neither of these qualities do the Germans excel other Europeans, and there is evidence to show that in both they are inferior to some other nations.

If anyone doubts this proposition, he has only to consider the discoveries during the last half-century which have turned science upside down and have entirely altered our outlook on Nature. German men of science have in all its branches done much useful work, and have often rendered yeoman service in interpreting



SCIENTISTS WHO ARE DOING GOOD WORK FOR THE WOUNDED : (LEFT TO RIGHT)  
DR. PINOY, DR. BURNET, AND DR. RAVANT, AT THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE.



the excellence of the Germans' war material and the way in which they have captured the trade in synthetic dye-stuffs and "fine" chemicals attest. But it is not thus that far-reaching discoveries are made. Compare with this Pasteur supporting himself by giving lessons at £1 a week; Curie in his laboratory with one deal table and the rain coming through the roof; and Fabre the naturalist suffering incredible privations through nearly all his long life, but never losing sight for a moment of the great ideal he had set before himself. A great genius like Berthelot probably made less money in the course of the year by the practice of science than most German factory chemists; and the same might be said with truth of the majority of the Académie des Sciences; and if a few Englishmen in similar circumstances have managed to turn their talents to practical use, and to accumulate wealth as well as fame, it has been because our Patent Laws, with all their defects, are yet fairer to the inventor than those of countries like Germany, where the Government can seize upon any patent useful to it and work it without payment. Thus German "thoroughness," judged by its fruits, seems to be a singularly unprolific plant. Some other of its disqualifications we may see later.

F. L.



ONE OF THE SCIENTISTS FIGHTING TETANUS AT THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE  
DR. WOLLMANN.

the atmosphere ; while Moissan, carrying on the tradition of Lavoisier, Gay-Lussac, and a long line of famous French chemists, has separated element after element long declared inseparable, and Sir William



## "AMONG THE SAINTS": BELGIAN DEAD IN A CHURCH.

DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, ONE OF OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTISTS.



AMID THE WRECKAGE OF SACRED IMAGES AND PICTURES: BELGIANS KILLED ON THE FIELD OF HONOUR,  
IN A SHELL-TORN CHAPEL OF A CHURCH NEAR DIXMUDE

Some of the very fiercest fighting of the whole war has centred round Dixmude, a little Belgian town near the French frontier, near where there is a very important passage over the Yser. The Belgians and French marines posted there to hold the town and the trenches outside it have had to stand up against attack on attack pushed home regardless of the sacrifice of life, while the town itself has been repeatedly bombarded by the Germans. One of the attacks lasted continuously for over forty hours, it is stated; and when at length the beaten Germans fell back, after bayonet-fighting from

house to house in Dixmude, and up and down the streets, the whole place was a mass of ruins. Our illustration shows the scene in a side chapel of a church in Dixmude after one of the German bombardments. The huge hole through the outer wall was made by a shell which burst inside and wrecked the chapel. Statues of saints, together with a crucifix and sacred pictures, were hurled to the ground. The shattering effect of the splinters is visible all round. The bodies of a number of Belgian soldiers killed on the Field of Honour are seen in the chapel.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States of America]



## THE PRICE OF NAVAL ACTIVITY: A RISK GERMANY AVOIDS.

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON FROM A SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT, ONE OF OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTISTS.



THE TORPEDOING AND SINKING OF H.M.S. "HERMES" BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE: FRENCH TORPEDO - BOATS RACING TOWARDS THE DOOMED VESSEL.

The "Hermes" was torpedoed by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover on the morning of October 31 during the bombardment of the Dunes. She was a sister-ship to the "Highflyer," which sank the German commerce-raider, "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse." An unarmoured cruiser of 5000 tons, built sixteen years ago, she had a crew of 450 officers and men. On the war breaking out, the "Hermes" was commissioned for service as a sea-plane carrier with the Naval Flying Corps. In sending his sketch,

our artist says: "I was on the beach and listening to the roar of the big guns, when we noticed an extraordinarily big cloud of smoke, which was followed by a loud report. Destroyers and two French torpedo-boats raced towards the spot. There were also several fishing-boats about, and another steamer (trawler-rigged), which might have been the pilot boat. The whole catastrophe happened and was over in a few minutes. I could scarcely realise the awful tragedy I was witnessing."—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.]



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## A BATCH OF WAR-BOOKS.

WHEN war broke out it was inevitable that, for a time, people should talk of nothing and read nothing in which armies and navies, soldiers and sailors, big guns and big ships did not figure. Now the first shock is over, and the lover of fiction, the epicure in *belles lettres*, the reveler in auto—or other—biographies, with their piquancies and personalities, are coming into their own again, and the publishers are taking them into lands pleasanter by far than is the war-area. None the less, books concerning war are still attracting unusual attention. Nine such volumes are before us, seven of them issued by Hodder and Stoughton. Needless to say, General Bernhardt holds a prominent place among all these military writers with three volumes to his own credit, viz.: "Cavalry," "Germany and the Next War," and "How Germany Makes War."

All the same, we do not need the distinguished General to tell us this in a special treatise, since the newspaper reports are eloquent on this subject every day of the week. But he can tell us a deal about the mounted arm in the volume which, in its English form, enjoyed the honour of a special introduction from the pen of Sir John French, a most pronounced advocate of the *arme blanche*; while the opposite school has found a plausible, but not so convincing an exponent in Mr. Erskine Childers, whose "riddle of the saddle," as it might be called, was by no means equal to his "Riddle of the Sands."

Bernhardt, by the bye, though the incident is not referred to in any of these books—was the first German officer—a young Lieutenant of Hessian Hussars—to enter Paris at the head of the 50,000 soldiers who, as one of the conditions of peace, made their triumphal entry into the French capital on March 1, 1871. Previously to that he had been in command of the troop of Hussars selected to escort Jules Favre from Paris to Versailles for the peace negotiations with Bismarck; and he repeatedly sat at the Iron Chancellor's table, so that he was thus very much behind the scenes. On galloping up to the Arc de Triomphe, on the day of the triumphal entry referred to, he was accosted by a weird-looking group of civilians whom he was at first inclined to take for Communards, but whose speech and questions betrayed them to be newspaper-correspondents, "sons of Albion."

Such was the commencement of the career of the man who—though no longer, we believe, in active service—is now rightly regarded as the foremost military writer of his age, a sort of latter-day Clausewitz. Ever since the French war, militarism has been the chief national industry of Germany, and even the best of her literature is of the military kind. No German writers can boast of such a style as the members of the historical department of the Grand General Staff. Bernhardt himself wields a very good pen, though he might have been a little more

fortunate in some of his translators. All his books are very well worth reading—even by the layman, though, of course, the one which has more special interest for us is his "Germany and the Next War" (Arnold).

In the light of recent events, this volume now reads like a fulfilled prophecy. Both Lord Roberts and Bernhardt were agreed that a war between England and Germany was only a question of the unremote future, but differed as to its likely origin—the former maintaining that it would come from the eastern side of the North Sea, and the latter from the western. "Whenever Germany is ready," said our veteran Field-Marshal, "she will strike." She certainly has done so, though her blow against us was only an indirect one. "There can be no doubt," wrote Bernhardt, "that this war will be waged with England, for although we cannot contemplate attacking England, as such an attack would be hopeless, that country has a lively interest in checking our political power. It will, therefore, under certain conditions, attack us, in order to annihilate our fleet and aid France." We must, therefore—as the general position of the world leads us to believe—reckon on the probability of a naval war with England, and shall have to fight against an overwhelming majority. It will be so great that we cannot hope for a long time to be able to take the offensive against the English Navy"—after which he goes on to prescribe for the German fleet a certain course of action—a description which, with a change of tense, might actually be applied to what has already happened.

Clearly, General Bernhardt, no less than Mr. Hilaire Belloc—who, two years ago, predicted to a "t" how the Germans would break through Belgium, beginning with Liège, in order to attack France—must be classed with the prophets whose vaticinations have come true. Also, take this as a forecast of the intrigue which the Germans are now assiduously carrying on in Turkey, Egypt, and South Africa: "England can employ her regular army in a Continental war so long only as all is quiet in her Colonies. This fact brings into prominence how important it will be, should war break out, to threaten England in her Colonial possessions, and especially in Egypt."

But even Bernhardt, with all his keen perspicacity, has utterly failed, like every other German—including the Kaiser himself, who ought to have known better—to realise the spirit of unity and fraternity pervading all our Empire, a spirit which has only been strengthened by the strain to which it has been subjected. In fact, the Germans have now helped us to federate our Empire more firmly than before. For all the component parts of this Empire, including India, for the first time have stated their case in words so frequently on the lips of the Germans themselves—

*Wir wollen sein ein einzig Volk von Brüdern,  
In keiner Noth uns trennen und Gefahr.*

Bernhardt, too, inclines to share the belief of most of his countrymen that our "contemptible little army"—to use the Kaiser's alleged phrase—would prove a negligible quantity in a Continental war. "It is very questionable," he says, "whether the English Army is capable of effectively acting on the offensive against European troops." But in this respect his eyes must be opened by this time—the more so if he happens to have read "The German Army from Within—By a British Officer Who has Served in It," which contains this passage: "In regard to military matters, the German axiom seems to be that the greatness of an army lies with its directors. The British axiom is that the greatness of an army lies with its men. I speak with knowledge of both English and German soldiers—privates, non-coms., and officers of rank—and I am firmly convinced that one British Tommy is the equal of three Germans of the same rank." Yes, that was once a paradox, as Hamlet remarked, but now the time gives it proof.

A timely pendant to this inside view of the German Army is a corresponding sketch of "The British Army from Within," by E. C. Vivian. Whatever may be the supposed defects and demerits of our gallant "Tommys," his antagonists have at least learned by this time that he can shoot pretty straight. "The scores put on by men of the Army, taken in the average, go to prove that British soldiers have little to learn from those of other nations in the matter of shooting"—least of all from the Germans.

An "Ex-Trooper" treats us to a corresponding account of the French Army; while the same is done for the legions of the Tsar by Mr. Barnes Steveni, who bases his narrative on an experience of a twenty-seven years' residence in various parts of Russia. It only requires some other writer with a corresponding knowledge of the Belgian Army to complete the picture-gallery by adding to the portraits of "Tommy Atkins," "Hans Wurst," "Piou-piou," and "Ivan Ivanovitch" a full-length figure of a typical "brave Belge."

"The Reality of War," by Major Stewart L. Murray, late of the "Gay Gordons," is at once a companion and complement to Clausewitz, of whom Bernhardt might be described as the continuation; so that the reader who masters all these instructive and entertaining treatises must enjoy a considerable advantage in a military debating society. And if he wants to dive deeper into the main-springs of all this militancy and see what is at the bottom of it all, he cannot do better than peruse the "Pan-Germanism" (Constable) of Professor Usher, an American who, like all writers of his country, enjoys the advantage of a detached, and therefore impartial, point of view in the study of Old World affairs.

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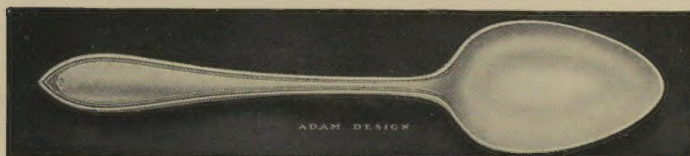


AN exquisite finishing touch is given to the table adorned with any of the Period designs in Community Plate. They breathe the very spirit of Sheraton, Hepplewhite, and the Brothers Adam.

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There are thousands of normally healthy men and women who nevertheless are burdened by this terrible modern bogey of "Nerves," which so often takes the form of Nervous Dyspepsia.

In such cases attention to diet is essential, whatever other form of treatment be adopted. The digestive organs are not capable of dealing with ordinary food. Something is needed which will nourish the system with little digestive effort, and Savory and Moore's Cocoa and Milk answers the purpose admirably.

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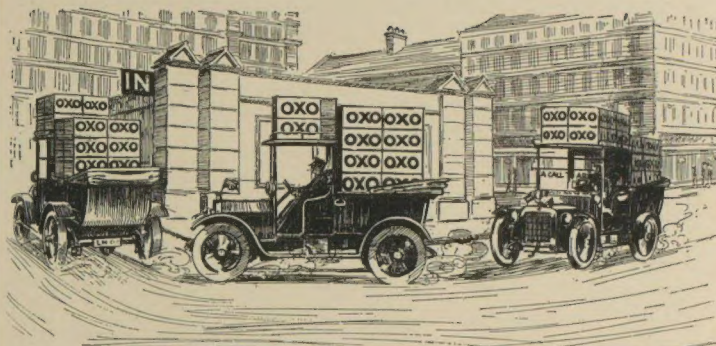
It requires neither milk nor sugar, and is made in a moment simply by adding hot water.

Tins 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Stores.

SAMPLE FOR 3d. POST FREE

A Trial Tin of the Cocoa and Milk will be sent by return, post free, for 3d. Mention *The Illustrated London News*, and address: Savory & Moore, Ltd., Chemists to the King, New Bond St., London.

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A NOVEL EMPLOYMENT FOR TAXICABS. Rushing off supplies of OXO to catch a train.

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The reviving, strength-giving power of OXO has received remarkable endorsement in the great war. It is invaluable for all who have to undergo exertion, either to promote fitness or to recuperate after fatigue.

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The following newspaper extracts from letters from the front illustrate the remarkable recuperative power of OXO, and its particular acceptability in emergencies.

### Narrative of a "Hogue" Survivor

"I kept on swimming towards the 'Cressy,' until I heard another explosion and saw that the 'Cressy' had been torpedoed, too. I felt the shock in the water, and saw the vessel afterwards go down. It was some time after this that I was picked up, after I had been in the water for about an hour and a quarter. It was a fishing smack or a trawler that picked me up, and I was finally taken on board the 'Lowestoft' with two or three hundred other survivors. We were all pretty nearly done for, I can tell you, but the crew were very good to us. They brought us round basins of hot OXO, some with brandy in it, and it bucked us up at once and made new men of us."

From the "Standard," October 2nd, 1914.

### "OXO bucked me up splendid"

"All Monday night we were marching, and Tuesday we arrived at a place called Landreies, where we thought we should be able to rest for the night, as we were absolutely done up. I had a sunstroke, and was unconscious for about two hours on the roadside. Some very kind French women, and a French Doctor brought me round. I had some OXO in my haversack, it bucked me up splendid, and we two (the writer and a chum who had remained with him) alone started on the march again."

From the "Sheffield Telegraph," Sept. 4th, 1914.

## OXO IS BRITISH

It is made in Britain  
by a British Company  
with British Capital  
and British Labour



## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

**Drivers Wanted.** Colonel Arthur du Cros requires 250 expert mechanic drivers for the motor ambulance convoys for the Indian and Colonial troops. Here is a chance for those owners of motor-cars who want to get rid of their chauffeur, and yet do not want him to be out of work. These drivers must enlist for the period of the war, and will be paid at the Army Transport rate of six shillings a day, and allowances if married men. Application must be made to Colonel du Cros at 14, Regent Street, S.W. The generosity of the public in providing a motor ambulance convoy for the British Expeditionary Force in order to lessen the significance of "missing," which appears so often in the casualty lists, culminated last week in the parade on Putney Heath of 41 ambulances, 2 travelling workshops, 3 stores lorries, 3 officers' cars, and 10 motor-cycles. It now forms a permanent unit of the A.S.C. under the command of Captain George du Cros,

**Generous Donors.** Colonel du Cros is organising similar columns for the Indian and Colonial Expeditionary Forces—hence the appeal for drivers; and also he hopes that readers of these notes will join the list of generous donors who have contributed to the funds in either goods or money. He and his friends have promised at least ten of the motor-ambulances required. Among those who have already contributed to these ambulance columns are—

**Complete Ambulances, Costing £300 each**—The Dunlop Rubber Company, Ltd. (six); Members of the Irish Automobile Club (three); the Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd. (three); Mr. Stephen Lyne-Stephens (two). One each—Miss Julia Neilson and Mr. Fred Terry; Mr. W. Scott Miller; Mr. Nigel Baring; Mr. C. Kayser; Mr. Julius Kayser; the State of Queensland (per Sir T. Robinson); the Dublin Chamber of Commerce; the City and County of Cork (per J. T. Mulligan, Esq.); the Motor Traders of Manchester; the Cycle and Motor Trade of Ireland (per *Irish Cyclist and Motor News*); Members of the National Sporting Club; Six Waterford Friends (per Sir William Goff); Glasgow Conservative Club; Residents of Sunningdale; the Rover Company, Ltd.; the Swift Motor Company, Ltd.; Tyre Yarns and Fabric Weavers, Ltd.; the Austin Motor Company, Ltd.; Messrs. Jas. Bannatyne and Sons, Ltd.; Packing Materials Association, Ltd.; Messrs. Heilbut Symons and Co., Ltd.; Friends from Ireland (per Sir Lambert Ormsby); Messrs. R. and W. Watson; Sir Joseph Beecham, Bt.; Mr. and Mrs. William Joynton-Hicks; Harry Smith, Esq.; A. Barclay Walker, Esq.; James White, Esq.; Charles Langster, Esq.; Mrs. Gerard Ames; Mrs. Bedingfield; the Weir-Anderson Family; the Staff of the Dunlop Rubber Company, Ltd.

**Private Ambulances or Chassis**—Messrs. Wolsey Motors, Ltd. (two); Mr. J. H. Price; Mr. J. Vernon Price; the Walter and Howes Families, Norfolk; Norfolk and City of Norwich; Messrs. H. Grant and Co., Ltd.; the Proprietors of Palmer's Garage; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Boulton; Mr. George Clark; Mr. E. Morley; Dr. Arthur Sandford and Mary Lady Carbery; the Howell and Buxton Families, Norfolk.

**New Model.** The size of the new Panhard for 1915 is 16-20 h.p., as its four-cylinder engine has a bore and stroke of 80 mm. by

140 mm. It practically is a larger edition of the famous "fifteen" Panhard that was one of the good things seen at the last Olympia Show. The engine has had its stroke increased 20 mm., and the wheel-base of the chassis is six inches longer, being now 10 ft. 9 in.; while, in place of "fixed" ignition, the magneto

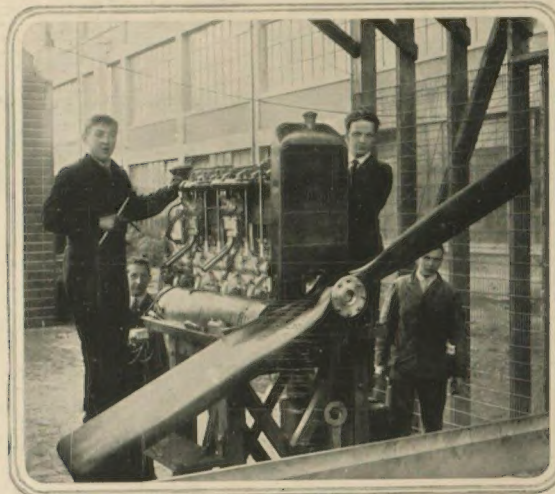


FOR "THE PRISONER OF THE VATICAN": POPE BENEDICT'S "FIAT" LIMOUSINE.

This Fiat limousine has just been supplied to the new Pope, Benedict XV.

has an automatic advance gear. The modern motorist is so accustomed to everything being automatic in the running of his car that he knows little or nothing of the days of the sight feed battery of lubrication tubes formerly to be found on the dashboard, by which he regulated the supply of oil to the working parts by hand adjustments of the drip feeds. The new Panhard further caters for this, as its lubrication now consists of an oil-tank cast in the front off-side bearer arm of the engine, in which is fitted a needle-valve connected with the throttle-lever. Consequently, as the throttle is opened wider and a greater supply of oil is needed as the speed increases, so the needle-valve is opened with the throttle and permits more oil to flow by gravity to the troughs under the connecting-rods, whence it finds its way to the bearings by splash. Reversely, shutting off the throttle automatically reduces the oil-supply, and any surplus oil in the crank-case finds its way back into the oil-tank from galleries cast high up inside the crank-case and into which the splashed oil falls. Both brakes are fitted on the back axle, the shaft-brake being discarded; while the arrangement of the engine provides a platform for the electric-lighting dynamo over the top of the fly-wheel, to be chain-driven from the crank-shaft.

W. W.



ALL READY TO PASS ITS TESTS: A BEARDMORE AERO-ENGINE MADE BY MESSRS. ARROL-JOHNSTON, LTD.

Two similar engines took part successfully at the Naval and Military Tournament, and were each awarded 600 prizes.

Lieutenant Willie du Cros, and Lieutenant Lyne-Stephens, each of whom has contributed his own car and will serve during the war without pay.

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TRUE FLOWER PERFUMES

For delicate freshness and charm, perfectly recalling the natural flowers, Zenobia perfumes are matchless. Three Zenobia favourites are—

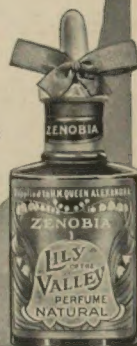
Zenobia Lily of the Valley  
Prices: 2/-, 3/6, 6/-, and 10/6 per bottle.  
Zenobia Sweet Pea Blossom; Zenobia Night-Scented Stock  
Prices: 2/6, 3/6, 5/-, and 10/6 per bottle.  
Original, lasting, unique.

## ZENOBIA GREETING SACHETS

make dainty and pleasing gifts, fragrant with any of the Zenobia Perfumes. Over 200 designs. From 3d. each, of all Chemists and Stores.

**BIJOU SAMPLE.**—Perfume, Soap, and Sachet, 1/- in stamps. Mention this paper.

ZENOBIA LTD. (Dept. 75),  
LOUGHBOROUGH,  
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come from Belfast, which has been noted for its fine Linen for Centuries.

No. 58.—Men's Handkerchiefs in linen cambric, hemstitched, and with any hand-embroidered Old English initial. About 20 ins. square, with 1 inch hem.

Per doz. 11/9

No. 220.—Men's Handkerchiefs in linen cambric, with taped or corded borders. Usual size (about 21 inches).

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Largest size (about 21 inches).

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No. 41.—Men's Handkerchiefs in fine linen cambric, with hand-embroidered 1-inch monogram (any two-letter combination). About 19½ inches square, with 1 inch hem.

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PEERLESS WHISKY—  
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LES chaussures Lotus et Delta, toutes deux de la même fabrique, sont particulièrement à recommander aux dames françaises et belges qui se trouvent en Angleterre à ce moment. Le modèle qu'on fait voir ici—Delta 810—ne laisse rien à désirer, possédant et de l'élégance et du chic—qualités véritablement françaises—et, de plus, ces qualités de solidité et de résistance essentiellement nécessaires dans ce climat anglais.

Lotus et Delta se vendent partout aux prix modérés et fixes.

Lettres

Lotus Ltd., Stafford

Fabricants des chaussures  
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Delta 14/11

Les prix de Lotus et Delta n'ont pas changé à cause de la guerre.



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Prices have not been increased, nor is there any curtailment of the menus

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## LOUIS XIV RESTAURANT

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Special inclusive terms can be arranged in the Hotel for Families requiring accommodation for a period.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE MANAGER.

Telegrams: "Piquillo, London."

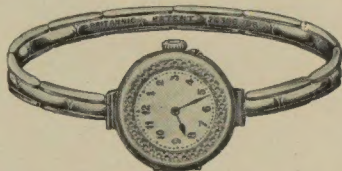
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The Queen of Watch Bracelets.

Has made an unrivalled world-wide reputation and is acknowledged to be the best of all.

Safe,  
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Every-  
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Various designs. All Widths from  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch. Prices from £4 4s. to £150.

These Expanding Bands are kept in order free of charge for five years through any Jeweller. Also in SILVER oxidised, or plain, made very strong, with larger watches, high-grade movements,

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Much more convenient, more durable and cleaner than Leather Straps. Luminous Hands and Dials to show time in the dark, 5/- to 7/6 extra.

SEE THAT THE NAME "BRITANNIC" AND PATENT No. 24396/06 ARE ENGRAVED INSIDE.

Valuable alike for the Invalid and Robust.



River Lea with back of Maltings Ware.

## The Allenburys' DIET

A Partially Predigested Milk & Wheaten Food.

Pure rich milk and whole wheat—the complete vital elements of the perfect food—are presented by the "Allenburys" DIET in the most easily digested form.

The "Allenburys" DIET is palatable and acceptable to all. It is taken with relish by the Invalid, the Aged, the Dyspeptic, and those with Weakened Digestion, restoring bodily vigour and giving tone to the system.

The "Allenburys" DIET, as distinct from the "Allenburys" Foods for Infants, is intended chiefly for adults. In addition to its great value in the Sickroom, in Convalescence, and for the Aged, where it is the essential nourishment, it is largely employed as a light food for general use. Made in a minute—add boiling water only.

Large Sample sent for 3d. stamps to cover postage. In tins at 1/6 and 3/- of Chemists.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd, Lombard St London.

# VEN-YUSA

The Oxygen Face Cream.

PRESERVES THE SKIN IN ALL WEATHERS.

When you apply non-greasy Ven-Yusa Crème de Luxe to the face, neck, hands or arms; the skin is refreshed as if it had received a bath of beautifying oxygen out of the pure country air.

Any lady who makes the use of Ven-Yusa part of her daily toilet soon finds what an inestimable boon Ven-Yusa is for imparting softness to the skin and for preserving the fresh bloom of the complexion. Ven-Yusa is particularly valuable for all Sore, Rough, Irritated or Chafed Conditions of the skin caused by the chilly weather.

Sold in dainty shilling opal jars by Chemists and Perfumers, or by the Sole Proprietors, C. E. FULFORD, LTD., LEEDS.

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MADE ON GERMAN FRAMES

WHEN YOU BUY

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INSIST ON HAVING A

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ENTIRELY BRITISH MADE.  
LOOK FOR THESE MARKS

SFOX & CO LIMITED PARAGON

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PURCHASE  
BRITISH  
GOODS AND  
REFUSE ALL  
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THE MOST PRACTICAL GIFTS for the WOUNDED.  
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"THE ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN PAIN."  
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## EVERYTHING FOR THE INVALID OR TEMPORARILY DISABLED.

Having advertised consistently for the past sixty years, it is hardly necessary for us to remind the Public that our Specialities appeal particularly to the Wounded and to those who can make use of Mechanical Appliances for the alleviation of pain or discomfort.

Nor, perhaps, need we mention that our Manufactures are British made throughout at our Works in London by the most experienced craftsmen, some of whom have been in our employ for generations. This is a fact which can be demonstrated at any time.



READING STANDS, BED-TABLES, ADJUSTABLE  
RECLINING CHAIRS & COUCHES, BATH-CHAIRS,  
INVALID AND SPINAL CARRIAGES, HAND  
TRICYCLES, SELF-PROPELLING, WHEELING  
& CARRYING CHAIRS, WALKING MACHINES,

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BED & LEG-RESTS, LIMB-CRADLES, INDIA-  
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ACCESSORIES.

INSTANT DELIVERY

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The Standard Book of Reference for Invalids and Comfort Lovers (600 Illustrations), post free.

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for the

ENGLISH

Those well-known Toilet preparations

ROWLAND'S  
MACASSAR OIL

for the Hair,

ROWLAND'S  
KALYDOR

for the Skin and Complexion, and

ROWLAND'S  
ODONTO

for the Teeth, have no German ingredients in their composition. Some of the Toilet Preparations and Tooth Washes sold in England are of German manufacture, and patriotic English people should only use articles made by their own countrymen or their allies. A. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Oakey's "WELLINGTON"  
Knife Polish

The Original Preparation for Cleaning and Polishing Cutlery, and all Steel, Iron, Brass, and Copper articles. Sold in Canisters at 6d., 6s., & 1s. by Grocers, Ironmongers, Oilmen, &c. Wellington Emery and Black Lead Mills, London, S.E.

THE WORLD-FAMED  
**Angelus**  
PLAYER  
PIANOS  
the extraordinary success of which is undoubtedly due to their Artistic Supremacy, Reliability, and Moderate Prices  
SIR HERBERT MARSHALL & SONS, LTD.  
Depts. 2, Angelus Hall, Regent House, Regent Street, London.



## ARTILLERY.—Continued from page 636.

of the old common shell in an improved form. The common shell is almost as old as Agincourt, and consisted simply of a hollow shell filled with powder, which exploded on striking the object. When shrapnel came into use most nations abandoned the common shell. But shrapnel proved almost ineffective against the shielded gun, and the gunners were indifferent to the bullets pattering on the steel shield in front of them. The answer to this was the high-explosive shell, a steel case filled with high explosive, such as melinite, which is the same as lyddite, shimose, or picric acid. This, when detonated upon striking a gun, can be relied upon to disable it and to kill the gunners behind it.

Of late years a shell which combines the action of the shrapnel and the high-explosive shell has been introduced. This is the "Universal" shell (Fig. 7) invented by Major van Essen, of the Dutch Artillery. It is a shrapnel with a detachable head filled with high explosive. When burst during flight it acts like an ordinary shrapnel, and the bullets fly forward and sweep the ground in front of it; at the same time the head, with its explosive burster, flies forward and acts as a small but efficient high-explosive shell. These projectiles have been introduced for howitzers and for anti-aircraft guns, and some of the nations with new equipments, such as the Balkan States, have them for their field-guns. Their introduction has, however, been delayed in Western Europe, as they are less efficient as such than the ordinary shrapnel, which is considered the principal field-artillery projectile.

(To be continued.)

"Nature," it has been said, "meant very kindly by women when she invented the tea-plant," but many women suffer for indulgence in this mild form of dissipation. Frequently this is due to some fault in the making, by which the tannic properties of the leaf are brought out in undue proportion; but for persons of weak digestion any ordinary tea—even China blends—will sometimes prove more or less hurtful. The trouble, it is claimed, can be reduced to a minimum by the use of "Volara Tea for Invalids," packed and supplied only by the United Kingdom Tea Company, Ltd., 1, Paul Street, London, E.C. The late Dr. Hassell and other well-known physicians and analysts have testified to its purity and its almost total freedom from tannin, whilst the *Lancet* refers to it as of fine quality and well suited to those for whom it is specially intended. The United Kingdom Tea Company will send consignments, carriage paid, to any address in the United Kingdom.

## CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

H MAXWELL PRIDEAUX, R WORTERS, Dr. JANET SALISBURY, and OTHERS.—We must humbly apologise over No. 3672. There is no solution. "You have the laugh of us this time."

R G LOFTUS.—Second letter received and noted.

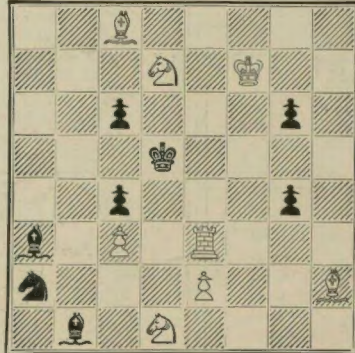
W MOFFATT (Stroud).—Thanks for letter, and interesting contents. The notice appeared in our issue of Sept. 5.

S J STANLEY (Newcastle).—The solution of No. 3664 which you asked us to give is 1. Kt to Kt 5th, K takes Kt at K 4th; 2. Q to B 4th, any move; 3. Mate. Other variations can be worked from this.

W H TAYLOR (Westcliff-on-Sea).—Under examination.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3664 and 3665 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3666 from Ethel W Corbett (Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.); of No. 3671 from J B Camara (Madeira); of No. 3673 from J Verrall (Ridmell), W Little (Marple), J Isaacson (Liverpool), J Churcher, and W Archer (Manchester); of No. 3674 from J C Stackhouse (Torquay), W Archer, and J P Browne.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3675 received from R Worters (Canterbury), S J Stanley (Newcastle), A H Arthur (Bath), J Fowler, H Grasset Baldwin (Guildford), J P Browne (Grimsby), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), J C Stackhouse, Rev. J Christie (Redditch), R C Durell (Woodford), J Smart, and F Wilkinson (Bristol).

PROBLEM No. 3677.—By J. STEWART.  
BLACK.

WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3674.—By M. F. J. MANN.

WHITE  
1. B to R 2nd  
2. B to Kt sq  
3. P to B 3rd (mate).

BLACK  
Kt to K 3rd  
Any move.

If Black play 1. Kt to Q 2nd, 2. B to Kt sq; if 1. B to B 4th, 2. B to K 5th (ch); and if 1. Any, 2. B to Kt sq, etc.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of Mr. JOHN SYKES, of Acre House, Lindley, Huddersfield, who died on Aug. 9, is proved by the widow, Edward Musgrave Sykes, William M. Rothery, and William Ramsden, the value of the estate being £211,870. He gives £2000 to the Huddersfield Royal Infirmary; £100 each to the Orphan Home, Labour House, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Blind Society, the Guild of Help, and the District Nurses Association, and to Dr. Barnardo's Homes; £2500 per annum to his wife, and during her life £1200 per annum to his daughter-in-law Annie Eliza Sykes, and £600 per annum to his grandson Norman; and other legacies. On the decease of Mrs. Sykes £30,000 is to be held in trust for his grandson Norman; the income from £40,000 paid to his daughter-in-law; £1000 for the upkeep and maintenance of the Church and service of St. Stephen's, Lindley; 300 shares in his firm to his grandson Leslie Gordon, and the residue to the children of his son Hubert Higginson Sykes.

The will and codicil of SIR JOHN BENJAMIN STONE, for fourteen years M.P. for East Birmingham, of The Grange, Erdington, Warwick, who died on July 2, is proved by two of the sons, the value of the property being £68,051 17s. 5d. He gives his photographs, negatives, and apparatus to his sons Barron Wilfrid and Oscar Harold; £1000 to his son Roland Parker; £1000 in trust for the children of his son Norman Benjamin; and the residue to his children. Provision is made for his widow, but she only survived her husband four days.

The will (dated July 18, 1912) of MR. JOHN ANTHONY KENDREW, of The Ollands, Hackford, near Repeham, Norfolk, who died on Aug. 10, is proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £152,209. He gives £200 each to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital and the Jenny Lind Infirmary; £10,000 in trust for each of his daughters Sarah Kendrew and Mary May; £2000, and £15,000 in trust for his son James Francis; £500, and £15,000 in trust, for each of his sons Alexander John and Charles Frederick; £500 each to Mary Hampson Field and Basil May; and the residue in trust for his wife during widowhood, and subject thereto £2000 each to his two daughters, and the remainder to his three sons.

The will of MR. CHARLES JAMES MILLER, of Lymm, Chester, who died on July 15, is proved by his sons, Hubert James Miller and Charles Hewitt Miller, the value of the property being £116,386. The testator gives £500, the contents of his residence, and the income from £60,000 to his wife, and on her decease, £10,000 to his son Charles Hewitt. The residue goes to all his children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Matthew Warton Johnson, 75, The Drive, Hove £65,316  
Mr. Thomas Richard Bayliss, Belmont, Northfield, Worcester £51,845  
Mr. John Healey, Barton Grange, Barton, Preston £49,877

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